



## Teutons Pass Odessa, Take Grain Centre

Nikolayev, Black Sea Naval Base, Occupied by Invaders

Germans Asked to Form Ukraine Army  
Evacuation of Petrograd Is Completed; Flight of Populace Stopped

LONDON, March 17.—The Germans have occupied Nikolayev in addition to Odessa, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. Nikolayev is seventy miles northeast of Odessa and only forty miles northwest of Kherson.

Both Odessa and Nikolayev were taken without fighting. The fleet at Odessa had fled to Sebastopol.

The Germans immediately suppressed the Soviets in both cities and seized the naval yards at Nikolayev.

The German advance continues in the direction of Kherson.

The first train direct from Berlin arrived in Odessa yesterday.

German officers have been "invited" to organize an army in the Ukraine, according to a dispatch from the official Russian News Agency, which says this information is from an official Austrian source.

The Reuter correspondent at Petrograd says that strong detachments of the red army on Friday night arrested a regiment of the Priobrazhskiy guards on suspicion of counter-revolutionary designs.

M. Joffe, who was chairman of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, has been appointed Russian Ambassador at Berlin.

Petrograd Evacuated

The evacuation of Petrograd has been completed, according to dispatches from the city, quoting an official communication. None of the population will be permitted to leave the city hereafter, and to make certain that the order is obeyed all passenger train service has been suspended.

The Council of Commissioners of "the Commune of Petrograd," which will be the official designation of Petrograd after it is situated in the future, has authorized the reappearing of all so-called bourgeois newspapers which had been suppressed since the beginning of the German offensive.

Great Grain Centre

Nikolayev is located at the confluence of the Ingal and Bug rivers, about forty miles from the Black Sea.

A great navy yard, formerly headquarters of a military governor who commanded the Russian Black Sea Fleet, is situated there, also a naval school and a naval observatory. It is one of the most strongly fortified cities of the nation.

Nikolayev is reported to be Russia's great wheat storing centre. An American grain expert, who returned recently from that area, said that the storehouses at Nikolayev contained five million bushels of wheat.

Ballin, German Shipping Leader, Goes to Petrograd

PETROGRAD, Saturday, March 16.—Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line, and Herr Langhoff, a Prussian financier, are expected to arrive in Petrograd on a business mission. It is reported that under German pressure the banks will soon be denationalized.

Herr Ballin is one of the principal figures in the German business world and for years was an intimate of Emperor William, although recently it has been reported that he is a part of the German government's policy. That a man of his calibre should go to Petrograd is significant not only of the extent to which Russia has been opened to Germany, but of the importance of Germany's plans for industrial exploitation of Russia.

Soviets Make Moscow Capital, Then Adjourn

MOSCOW, March 17.—The All-Russian Congress of Soviets adjourned this evening after having approved of the removal of the capital to Moscow and voted to elect a new Central Executive Committee to consist of 200 members.

M. Sverdlov, of the Central Executive Committee, in the closing speech at the congress said it was unfortunate that such a peace had to be ratified, but he hoped the Russian proletariat would soon come into its own and regain its lost position.

He pointed out to the departing members of the congress the urgent necessity for organization for the defence of the Fatherland and resistance to the enemy's attack, "which may come suddenly—sooner than many expect."

At the session yesterday of the congress M. Sverdlov, of the Central Executive Committee, read the message sent to the Russian people early this month on behalf of American labor by Samuel Gompers, in which the assistance of the working people of America was promised to the Russians. The message, which was read before the vote in ratification of the peace treaty was taken, evoked considerable applause.

No reply was sent, as M. Sverdlov said in the message to the American people in response to President Wilson's communication was sufficient. Colonel Henry W. Anderson, chairman of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia, and thirty members of his staff arrived in Moscow yesterday.

## New Food Restrictions Ahead

(Staff Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Increasingly more stringent wheat conservation regulations are anticipated as a necessary consequence of the accumulating shortage of wheat and flour caused by practical exhaustion of America's surplus and exportations from stocks normally held for domestic consumption. Voluntary conservation, it is now considered, may not prove adequate to develop a sufficient surplus for export.

State food administrators received the impression during the recent conferences with the food administration that additional wheat flour restrictive regulations must be invoked within the next few weeks. What these restrictive measures will be officials decline to make public at this time.

It is intimated further that the restrictive measures will apply to other food staples, stocks of which may be depleted seriously on account of unavailability of import tonnage.

Germans Try To Organize Siberian Army

Tokio Reports Attempt to Form Two Corps of War Prisoners

TOKIO, March 16 (via Shanghai).—It is reported that the Germans are trying to organize two army corps of German war prisoners of Russia. One corps, it is said, is being secretly organized at Irkutsk, Siberia. Two cavalry corps also are being formed.

Premier Terauchi and Foreign Minister Motono told parliament to-day nothing had been decided upon with reference to the Siberian situation.

The military situation has reached a state of perfected preparedness.

Last night the Seiyukai (Constitutional) party, the largest in the Diet, held a conference and reaffirmed its position, taken at a recent meeting, in opposition to immediate mobilization.

The press is almost unanimous in urging mobilization. The "Asahi Shimbun" and the "Yorodzu Shoho" say they are unable to understand America's "excessive generosity" toward Russia, now giving supplies to Germany and imperiling the stores at Vladivostok. Suspicions in regard to Japan's duty to the peace of humanity by assisting to crush Germany.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" issues a call to arms, saying that America is sincerely friendly, but mistaken.

The "Asahi Shimbun," of Osaka, voices the opinion, widely held among the middle classes, that extensive mobilization would create acute distress industrially and in regard to food supplies.

Cossacks Disarm Bolshevik Troops, Peking Reports

PEKING, March 17.—An authoritative dispatch from Blagoveshchensk, in Siberia, 500 miles north of Harbin, filed March 8, says all Bolshevik leaders, including the president of the local Soviet, have been arrested and imprisoned by Cossacks and volunteer militia. The Bolshevik troops, consisting of reserve regiments of Red Guards and sailors, were disarmed and order was established.

A Reuter dispatch from London received Saturday quoted reports to the effect that Maximalists had murdered 150 Japanese at Blagoveshchensk.

H. J. Smith, Author of "Tailor-Made Man," Is Killed in Crash

Playwright, Seeking Wound Dressing Moss in Canada, in Auto Hit by Train

Word was received here yesterday that Harry James Smith, author of "A Tailor-Made Man" and the sole authority in the United States on sphagnum moss, a substance of great value in dressing wounds, was killed Saturday near Murrayville, British Columbia, when a locomotive struck the automobile in which he was riding.

Mr. Smith had been in the service of the Red Cross since the outbreak of war. A McPhee, a garage owner, of Murrayville, was driving him over a railroad crossing, when a Great Northern freight train swept out of a cut and struck the machine. McPhee was probably fatally injured.

The quest for sphagnum moss was responsible for Mr. Smith's trip to Canada. The healing qualities of this material have made it of tremendous importance since the war began. Soon after the United States entered the conflict Mr. Smith volunteered to go to Canada at his own expense to investigate the moss resources. He received the cooperation of Professor Porter, of McGill University, head of the Sphagnum Commission of Canada, and obtained a carload of the moss for the Red Cross.

About two weeks ago he returned to the Northwest for further investigation, and after a ten-day conference with Professor J. W. Hodgson, of the University of Washington, at Seattle, went on into Canada. The next word concerning him was the news of his death.

Mr. Smith was thirty-seven years old. He was born in New Britain, Conn., and was graduated from Williams College in 1902. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard and for several years thereafter served as an instructor at Oberlin.

During 1906 and 1907 he was assistant editor of "The Atlantic Monthly." Before he wrote "A Tailor-Made Man" New York had seen two other of his plays, "Blackbirds" and "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh," in which Minnie Maddern Fiske appeared.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier European plan, wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza. —ADVL

New Strikes Hit Austrian Roads And Telegraphs

Disorders Begin in Budapest and Spread Rapidly

AMSTERDAM, March 17.—Strikes are again in progress in Austria and Hungary, and are spreading rapidly, according to German newspapers. A Vienna dispatch to the "Weser Zeitung" of Bremen, dated Friday, says that a strike has begun in Budapest, and is assuming large proportions. Telegraphic communication between Budapest and Vienna was suspended on Thursday.

A Vienna dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger" of Berlin confirms the report of last week that workmen in railway shops have gone on strike. It says Vienna and neighboring industrial centres are affected by the movement. The men in the railway shops of one line quit work on Tuesday, and were joined on Wednesday by the shopworkers of other railways. Under threat of military intervention the men returned to the shops, but did not work.

Turks Hurl Children Into Sea in Sacks; Old People Crucified

Plan Was to Leave No Armenian Alive in Re-occupied Territory

AMSTERDAM, March 17.—While the Turkish semi-official news agency is telegraphing abroad reports of alleged atrocities committed by bands of Armenians, the Armenian Correspondence Bureau at The Hague declares that the reports of the Turks into Trebizond, capital of the Vilayet of the same name in Asia Minor, was marked by fresh acts of savagery and rioting. The plan was to leave no Armenian alive in the reoccupied territory.

According to news reaching the bureau from Russian stragglers captured by Turkish cavalry were shot, drowned or burned to death. The Armenians were subjected to indescribable tortures. Sacks filled with children were thrown into the sea, old women and men were crucified or mutilated and all young women and girls were handed over to the Turks.

THIS IS ENROLMENT WEEK FOR THE U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE



Protestants And Jews Aid Catholic Fund

Daniels, Dr. Manning and Rabbi Silverman Help Drive

Great Enthusiasm At Hippodrome  
Cardinal Farley Starts the K. C. Campaign for \$2,500,000

Leaders of three great religions—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—spoke last night at the Hippodrome at the formal opening of the New York Catholic War Fund Campaign by which it is hoped to raise \$2,500,000 for the work that the Knights of Columbus are doing in cantonments here and the camps overseas.

Those who gave impetus to the drive and woke the audience that packed the great theatre to violent cheering by their words were Cardinal Farley, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, now a temporary chaplain in the army, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of Temple Emanu-El. Bourke Cockran and William P. Larkin, supreme director of the Knights of Columbus, also spoke.

Most of those who packed the Hippodrome were captains and members of the campaign teams that will start their work of money-getting this morning. The theatre was swathed in American flags and bunting. Directly behind where Cardinal Farley sat on the stage in the robes of his office hung the white and gold Papal flag.

Dr. Manning in Khaki

Dr. Manning appeared in khaki. A company of regulars and another of bluejackets formed a guard of honor on the stage and the band from the U. S. S. Recruit furnished the music.

John G. Agor, presiding chairman of the Catholic Drive, opened the meeting by announcing that he had received an offer from John McCormack to tour the country for the Knights of Columbus, following his present tour for the Red Cross, and to raise \$50,000 for the fund in this manner. Letters were also read from Harry Payne Whitney, who subscribed \$50,000; Mrs. Gallucci, prima donna, who gave \$500, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who gave \$10.

Secretary Daniels in his address said that he brought to the audience and the directors of the campaign the thanks of President Wilson and Secretary Baker.

"I need not tell you," he continued, "how grateful the navy is for all that your order and your Church has done for the uplift of the youth of the navy."

Aiding Youths to Victory

"When you look at these lads, clear of eye, firm of muscle and strong in

Tanker Victor In Battle With Giant U-Boat

Though Hit in Exchange of 100 Shots, American Ship Routs Foe

Last Shell Thought To Have Scored Hit  
Raider Dived Bow Foremost—Enemy Was Encountered Three Times in Trip

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 17.—How the crew of an American tanker fought off a monster U-boat of a new type in a terrific forty-five minute battle, during which more than one hundred shots were exchanged, was told at first hand when the tanker reached this port to-day. One man was wounded and the vessel was hit repeatedly by the submarine during a running fight. It ended abruptly when the gun crew on the steamship dropped a shot on the U-boat, which submerged bow first, apparently damaged.

Two other encounters with submarines during the trip across go to make up one of the most amazing tales of adventure on the high seas that have come out of the war. The first U-boat was frightened off, apparently, when a dozen shots were fired at it; another took to cover when the gun crew, using offensive tactics, aimed four shells in its general direction.

Carried Navy Gun Crew

Censorship rules do not permit mention of the name of the ship or of its captain and gun crew commander, to whose coolness and bravery are due the ship's splendid fight and escape. Suffice it to say that the vessel is of 6,945 tons gross, was built less than two years ago in this country and is in the service of an American oil company. Besides its crew of thirty-seven, mostly Americans, it carried a United States navy gun crew.

First Mate Carl Eckman, of 216 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, chief officer of the tanker, gave the details of the longest of the three encounters over the rail of his ship when it dropped anchor.

"We were 245 miles west of Queens-town on the afternoon of March 1, at about 5:30 o'clock, when we sighted what looked like a buoy ahead," said Eckman. "We soon saw that it was a submarine, about 8,000 yards away."

"Our gunners opened fire at once, but our shots fell short. The submarine, which was on the surface, came closer, to a range of about 7,000 yards, which was still outside of the range of our pieces, although easily within theirs."

U-Boat Closed In

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## Strong German Force Raids American Trenches Near Toul; Petain Pierces Teuton Line

French Advance Half a Mile on Wide Front Near Malancourt

Blow Is Heaviest Of Year by Poilus

Teutons Hit Back at Verdun Centre, but Can't Hold Gain

LONDON, March 17.—Violent fighting on extended fronts has broken out in the Verdun sector, with the French driving forward on the extreme left of their line around the great citadel, and the Germans countering by striking at the French centre. Petain's detachments stormed the enemy trenches at Malancourt on the west bank of the Meuse last night and carried the foe's lines on a front of 1,400 metres and to a depth of 800 metres—almost half a mile.

To-day the Crown Prince hurled German contingents at Saigneville, the Bois de Caubert and Bezonvaux, all on the east bank of the river. Paris admits that they penetrated the French defences at various points, but says they suffered heavy losses and could not hold the ground which they had gained.

Heavy Fire Precedes Attack

After the German positions west of Avancourt and before Malancourt had been subjected to an incessant shell fire for ten hours the French went over the top and engaged the enemy over a "wide front." Berlin dispatches say the attackers were repelled after hard fighting.

A series of strong German attacks, in which Hessians, Waldeckes and Saxons were numbered, was directed to-day against the French lines near Saigneville and Bezonvaux. Paris admits the enemy penetrated some of the first line positions, but was compelled to withdraw by the violence of the French fire. Berlin speaks of this action as a victory, claiming 200 prisoners, including the staff of a battalion.

Last year General Petain, in a series of short, sharp and invariably successful battles, in which many thousands of prisoners were taken, gradually drove the Germans back from around Verdun until they had lost all direct observation of the citadel and held only a little of the ground gained by the Crown Prince in the first days of his grand but disastrous offensive of 1916. By the close of the campaign of 1916 the French lines were defensively perfect and the French armies stood in an excellent position to strike down the valley of the Meuse.

Heaviest Blow of Year

The French effort of last night is clearly one of the heaviest attempted this year, and was evidently aimed at Malancourt, which still remains in German hands. The little town, perched on a cup of hills the crests of which dominate the west, or left bank, of the Meuse for several miles. Should Petain seize this position a German retreat over a considerable sector would become inevitable. Hill 304 and Dead Man Hill are already occupied by the French. Malancourt and the region around it is the last country in the ground which the Germans hold on the west bank of the river. It may be that the valley of the Meuse is to be the first field of great Allied operations this year.

With only few exceptions the entire Western theatre of war is in action. Patrol clashes are becoming more frequent and the heavy artillery exchange continues unabated. New activity by the Germans against the British positions between the Menin Road and La Basses regions indicates an effort by the German command to extend the salient at that point, which now is one of the few sections of the old Hindenburg line which remains intact.

Big German Guns Active

This entire region and that section to the southwest of Cambrai, as well as the Baupanne-Cambrai Road, the Scarpe Valley and the country around it, is the scene of the heaviest fighting. The German long range artillery is playing upon the rear of the British positions, either preparing an attack or seeking to destroy Haight's communications.

Even greater activity than that displayed during the last few days is being displayed by the aircraft, both of both combatants. Allied machines are especially active on bombing expeditions. On Saturday they dropped thirteen tons of bombs on enemy billets and are subjecting these shelters to constant attack.

They also attacked a hostile air-drome and three large communities dumps on this expedition, and an official statement says that one hangar was completely destroyed, a Gotha machine which was about to rise crashing to the ground.

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Many Hurt in Belfast Riots; Troops Called

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France Honors 19 More Americans As Field Heroes

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Heavy Bombardment Precedes Attack—Casualties Withheld

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